CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 10 of 1893.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 8th March 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1893.	1893.	
	Monthly.					
1	Bhárat Prat´p	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	For Feb. ...	3rd Mar. ...	210 copies.
2	Ittihád	Lucknow ...	Hasan Shah ...	„ „ ...	7th „ ...	250 „
3	Káyasth Pattriká ..	Ditto ...	Devi Prasád ...	„ „ ...	4th „ ...	217 „
4	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihári Lál, M.A.	„ Jan. ...	2nd „ ...	267 „
5	Khattri Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Dina Náth ...	„ „ ...	5th „ ...	640 „
6	Khiyálát-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din ...	„ Jan. & Feb ...	2nd „ ...	600 „
	Bi-monthly.					
7	Akhtar-i-Hind	Amroha (Moradabad).	Májid Hnsain ...	5th Mar. ...	7th „ ...	...
8	Hálat-i-Hind	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	28th Feb. ...	6th „ ...	800 copies.
9	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow ...	Yáqub Khán ...	1st Mar. ...	3rd „ ...	300 „
10	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggú Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	250 „
	Tri-monthly.					
11	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	13th & 24th Feb. ...	2nd & 7th Mar. ...	347 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*continued*).			1892-93.	1893.	
	***Tri-monthly.*—(continued).**					
12	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	1st Mar ...	5th Mar. ...	45 copies.
13	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	28th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	200 ,,
14	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qádir Ali ...	1st Mar. ...	4th ,, ...	100 ,,
	Weekly.					
15	Agra Akhbár	Do. ...	Tajammul Husain ...	28th Feb. ...	,, ,, ...	265 ,,
16	Agra Punch	Do. ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg	1st Mar. ...	8th ,, ...	210 ,,
17	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	28th Feb. ...	5th ,, ...	65 ,,
18	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	1st Mar. ...	4th ,, ...	625 ,,
19	Anís-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra Vaishya.	4th ,, ...	6th ,, ...	590 ,,
20	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lál ...	,, ,, ...	8th ,, ...	158 ,,
21	Azád...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	3rd ,, ...	4th ,, ...	250 ,,
22	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	16th Feb. ...	7th ,, ...	200 ,,
23	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	25th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	250 ,,
24	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain	6th Mar. ...	8th ,, ...	446 ,,
25	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	1st ,, ...	4th ,, ...	500 ,,
26	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	26th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	150 ,,
27	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	2nd Mar. ...	7th ,, ...	275 ,,
28	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	4th ,, ...	8th ,, ...	44 ,,
29	Mihr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	28th Feb. ...	3rd ,, ...	400 ,,
30	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	27th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	250 ,,
31	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	4th Mar. ...	7th ,, ...	223 ,,
32	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	28th Feb. ...	6th ,, ...	450 ,,
33	Nasim-i Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz	,, ,, ...	3rd ,, ...	70 ,,
34	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	1st Mar. ...	,, ,, ...	40 ,,
35	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	28th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	250 ,,
36	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	2nd Mar. ...	5th ,, ...	450 ,,
37	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	27th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	360 ,,
38	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	28th ,, ...	4th ,, ...	220 ,,
39	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	1st Mar. ...	,, ,, ...	350 ,,
40	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	26th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	150 ,,
41	Sitára-i-Hind	Ditto ...	Banwári Lál ...	28th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	130 ,,
42	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	27th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	304 ,,
43	Túti-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	28th ,, ...	4th ,, ...	150 ,,
44	Waqáya-i-Álam	Gházipur ...	Muhammad Abul Khair.	27th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	250 ,,
	Daily.					
45	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	2nd to 8th Mar. ...	2nd to 8th ,, ...	521 copi (includi 87 copi taken Governmen
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
46	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ullah ...	28th Feb. & 3rd Mar.	2nd & 4th ,, ...	464 copi (includi 282 copi taken Governmen
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
47	Bhárat Bhánu	Lucknow ...	Kanhaiya Lál ...	For Feb. & Mar. ...	6th ,, ...	130 copies.
48	Devanágri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	,, Feb. ...	3rd ,, ...	200
49	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	,, Nov. & Dec. ...	4th ,, ...	300 ,,
50	Rám Patáka	Ditto ...	Rádhá Mohan Sukla,	,, Mar. ...	7th ,, ...	250 ,,
	Weekly.					
51	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	27th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	116 ,,
52	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	,, ,, ...	3rd ,, ...	1,500 ,,
53	Gosewak	Ditto ...	Jagat Náráyan ...	23rd Feb. & 2nd Mar.	2nd & 4th ,, ...	...
54	Khichri Samáchár ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasád ...	4th Mar. ...	8th ,, ...	400 copies.
55	Nágri Nirad	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasád ...	2nd ,, ...	5th ,, ...	200 ,,
56	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	27th Feb. ...	3rd ,, ...	...
	Daily.					
57	Hindustán	Kálakankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Sukla ...	1st, 2nd, 5th & 7th Mar.	2nd, 3rd, 6th &. 8th Mar.	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
58	Árya Darpan	Sháhjahánpur...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	For Feb. ...	2nd Mar. ...	500 ,,
59	Mazhar-ul-Ziráat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, ,, ...	4th ,, ..	80 ,,

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(*continued*).			1893.	1893.	
	Weekly.					
60	Káshi Pattrika	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	3rd Mar. ...	4th Mar. ...	454 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).
	Bi-weekly.					
61	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	1st ,, ...	8th ,, ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
62	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	,, ,, ...	4th ,, ...	320 ,,
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
63	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	27th Feb. ...	2nd ,, ...	450 ,,
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
64	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá	3rd Mar. ...	8th ,, ...	650 ,,

I.—Political and Foreign.

Riyáz-ul-Akhbár. March 1st, 1893.

Sailana and Rutlam States in Central India.

1. A correspondent of the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st March, says that Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India, is a very shrewd, sympathetic, and high-minded officer, specially qualified to deal with Native Princes, and has made himself more popular with the Chiefs of Central India than even Colonel Daly. The writer is thankful to him for the attention paid to his previous article, and makes some other suggestions for his consideration. Mr. Crosthwaite has removed the late inexperienced Kámdár of Sailana from his office in accordance with the writer's advice; but the question is—Who should succeed to the post? It would be unwise to appoint another Military Officer who has had no experience of the work of administration. The Rája looks more to the amount of the *nazar* or the presents offered by a candidate than to his qualifications. The writer thinks that Maharaj Kumar, the Rája's son, is a very able man, and may be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the State. But if the Rája be opposed to his appointment, the post of Kámdár may be bestowed on Munshi Jwala Prasad, Rae Bahádur, who was formerly Kámdár in Jhalwa and Banswara. Referring to the death of the late Mahárája of Rutlam, the writer is of opinion that Rao Amar Singh, the taluqdár of Sarwan, should be made President of the Council of Regency, and observes that Khán Bahádur Khurshedji, though he is a well-educated man, would not be popular with the people. The young Mahárája should be sent to the Rájkumár College at Indor for education; but his present tutor, who is an able graduate, and Munshi Salig Ram should be allowed to accompany him.

Ázád. March 3rd, 1893.

Colonel Pitcher, Settlement Officer, Gwalior.

2. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd March, accuses the Foreign Office of forcing European officers on the Hyderabad and Gwalior darbárs, and complains that Colonel Pitcher, who has been placed in charge of the Settlement operations in Gwalior, has quashed the proceedings of other Settlement Officers, condemning all the records prepared by them as worthless. In this way lakhs of rupees spent on the revision of settlement during the last five years have been thrown away.

Ditto.

Hyderabad affairs.

3. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd March, thinks that the new cabinet formed at Hyderabad is sure to turn out a failure. It cannot be expected to work satisfactorily, as has been pointed out by the *Pioneer*. If the Nizam has had to make such great changes in the administration in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the Government had better make Mr. Plowden Prime Minister, and be done with it. The changes made in the administration will effect a trifling saving of two lakhs. If it be desired to curtail the expenditure, the Public Works Department, which is a heavy burden on the treasury, should be reduced. But the darbár has not the courage to interfere with that Department, as it is filled with Europeans. In every Native State in which Europeans are employed, they make a point of spending a great deal of money on public works, and thus prevent the treasury from getting full. In Rámpur large sums have been devoted to such works.

Nizám-ul-Mulk. February 28th, 1893.

Nawáb of Rámpur's voyage.

4. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, refers to the principal countries and islands which the Nawáb of Rámpur will visit during his voyage, starting from Bombay on 21st March and returning to Calcutta at the end of the year, and observes that there are few Kings and Princes who have visited so many places. Although the Nawáb's absence from Rámpur for such a long period will be very disagreeable to all classes of his subjects, they should console themselves with the thought that His Highness will acquire much useful information which will enable him to improve the administration of his State.

Dabdaba-i-Sikandari. March 6th, 1893.

Mahárája Bir Shamsher Jang's visit to the royal mosque at Delhi.

5. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 6th March, concurs with a vernacular newspaper of Delhi in taking exception to Mahárája Bir Shamsher Jang, the Prime Minister of Nepál, entering the royal mosque at Delhi with his shoes on, and says that his conduct has given

offence to the whole Muhammadan community of this country. Europeans have been accustomed to enter the mosque with their shoes on, but native visitors always take off their shoes. Once the Mahárája of Patiála went to the Delhi mosque but did not like to enter it, as he found that he would have to take off his shoes while his European companion would not have to do so.

II.—General Administration.

HINDI PRADÍP, December 1892.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Government.

6. The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for December, received on 4th March, states that the future of these Provinces appears to be more hopeful. The Government of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Honorable J. Woodburn, and Mr. Daniell, which patronized incompetent men and accepted the Middle Class Examination certificate as a sufficient qualification for a Deputy Collectorship, is over. Under the late *régime* high education was at a discount, and subserviency and recommendation played an important part. The new Lieutenant-Governor, the new Chief Secretary to Government, and the new Senior Member of the Board of Revenue are all very able, just, and sympathetic officers, and form what may be called a Liberal Government for these Provinces. Such a happy combination is very rare. At Allahabad the Honorable J. J. D. LaTouche is well known for his justice, mercy, and appreciation of merit. The Honorable J. R. Reid, who was in charge of Bareilly for many years, acquired great reputation for his successful administration of that district. When Burma was annexed, dakáitis were very rife, and life and property quite insecure. But Sir Charles Crosthwaite soon established peace and order in that Province, and convinced even the dakáits of British justice and humanity. It is to be hoped His Honor will prevent subordinate officials from oppressing the people, and show no undue partiality to Musalmáns.

JUBILEE PAPER, March 1st, 1893.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Musalmáns.

7. A correspondent of the *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st March, states that the inhabitants of these Provinces will always remember Sir Auckland Colvin with gratitude, inasmuch as he introduced some very beneficial reforms and took a keen interest in the well-being of the Muhammadan community, largely employing Musalmáns in the public service. Musalmáns are really a most loyal and obedient people, and are specially qualified to hold posts of trust and responsibility. It may be hoped Sir Charles Crosthwaite will pursue his predecessor's policy and patronize educated Musalmáns.

HÁLAT-I-HIND, February 28th, 1893.

Distribution of honors and titles.

8. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 28th February, in a facetious article, ridicules the distribution of honors and titles, representing them to be bestowed on any men who spend Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000, give feasts to the Lieutenant-Governors, or gain the good will of the authorities by flattery or playing the part of traitor to their country. Titles are bestowed even on low-caste people.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM, February 28th, 1893.

Water-supply scheme, Meerut.

9. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 28th February, referring to the Meerut water-supply question, says that a scheme for the cantonments has already been sanctioned by Government. As regards the Municipality, the question has been repeatedly discussed by the Municipal Board, but the majority of the members have declared themselves against the proposal on each occasion. The present water-supply is pure enough, as is evident from the circumstance that the death-rate at Meerut does not compare unfavourably with those at towns provided with filtered water. Again, the introduction of water-works would necessitate heavy additional taxation which the inhabitants of Meerut could hardly bear. As it is, they live on the verge of subsistence, the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains greatly adding to their miseries. The Government resolution on municipal administration during 1891-92 shows that the Municipal Boards of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, &c., find it difficult to make both ends meet owing to the heavy burdens thrown on them by the water-works. There was a deficit of Rs. 25,000 at Agra, and therefore Government has been obliged to make over the pontoon-bridge income to the Board for five years. Government advanced Rs. 23,000 to the Allahabad Board in addition

to the loan of 15 lakhs previously granted, and also transferred some local sources of income for five years. Octroi duties have had to be introduced at Cawnpore. If the introduction of water-works has reduced the Boards of those comparatively prosperous towns to such straits, the measure is sure to be attended with worse results at Meerut. It is believed that during his late visit to Meerut the Sanitary Commissioner inspected the town with a view to find out the best place for the water-tanks, and expressed his opinion in favour of the ground where the Tahsíldár's office is situated.

HÁLAT-I-HIND. February 28th, 1893.

City Inspectors of Police.

10. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 28th February, says that Mír Sultan, the late Naib Kotwál of Kábul, who was arrested about seven months ago on the charge of cruelly oppressing the people, has been executed by order of the Amir. According to Western ideas, the Amir is a cruel and barbarous ruler; but he inflicts severe punishments on officials who abuse their power, apparently because he thinks that oppression is calculated to excite disaffection among the people. On the other hand, under the civilized and benevolent British rule the Kotwáls (City Inspectors of Police) and Naib Kotwáls are able to exercise great tyranny and oppression with perfect impunity. Government usually remains entirely in the dark as to their misconduct, complaints being made to it against them only when they fail to show due hospitality to the District Superintendents of Police, the Magistrates, and the Inspector-General of Police. They freely levy blackmail, send for any dancing-girls for immoral purposes, keep many horses, and build large houses, leaving valuable estates to their heirs at the time of death. If there are any officers in Government service who exercise practically unlimited power, live in right royal style, and are able to make fortunes, it is the Kotwáls. Some late Kotwáls of Allahabad are good examples. Kadir Bakhsh has left a valuable estate to his heirs; Bawa Narain Singh owns one of the largest houses in the principal street of the city; and Liakat Husain built a nice palace to which Mr. Lawrence, the late Commissioner of Allahabad, was tempted to pay a visit. The principal duty of a Kotwál is to pay frequent visits to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, and to promptly supply all things required by their wives. If he performs that duty satisfactorily, he is considered by them a very efficient and honest official, and then he can commit downright robbery and plunder to his heart's content like the rebels in 1857. Woe betide the gentleman who happens to incur his displeasure! The District authorities readily accept his reports and support him in all his actions. No Kotwál should be allowed to remain at the same place for more than a fixed period.

ÁZÁD. March 3rd, 1893.

Supply of provisions to the camps of officers.

11. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd March, referring to the subject of supplies collected by Tahsíldárs for the camps of officers, to which the Rája of Bhinga lately drew the attention of the Government of India from his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, observes that the present state of things is simply disgraceful. Government officers plume themselves on their sympathy with the people, but their conduct in the matter of supplies reflects little credit on them. They receive salaries and travelling allowance on liberal scales, but still they do not like to pay for the things they require when out in camp. Payments are made for provisions supplied by village shop-keepers at considerably lower than the market rates; while earthenpots, firewood, *payál* (straw), and other such things which are taken from cultivators are not paid for at all. Efforts have been made to defend the present system of collecting supplies on the ground that Tahsíldárs could not easily collect the necessary things for camps of officers without using some force. But such a supposition is unfounded. If cultivators and shopkeepers were convinced that they would get full prices for the things supplied by them, they would voluntarily provide everything required. As it is, the winter tours of officers are regarded by the peasantry with horror and dismay. The Local Government should distinctly tell officers to pay for *everything at the market rate*, the villagers being allowed to refuse to supply anything until they have been paid in full, and the wishes of Government being clearly explained to Tahsíldárs in the matter.

ARYA DARPAN.
February 1893.

12. The *Árya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for February, publishes a vernacular poem, headed "May God save us from the Tours," in which villagers, shopkeepers, cart-drivers, &c., are represented as complaining of the oppression and high-handedness exercised by official hirelings in connection with the tours of officers, and as appealing to the authorities for protection.

Alleged high-handedness exercised in connection with tours of officers.

NASÍM-I-AGRA.
February 28th, 1893.

13. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 28th February, complains that District Magistrates sometimes tell Subordinate Magistrates in private to let off, convict, punish with severity, or deal leniently with, the accused in cases pending before them. It is no matter for surprise if the Subordinate Magistrates, being anxious to gain the good will of their immediate superiors, as a rule readily accede to their wishes and deal with under-trial prisoners as advised by them. Nothing could be more reprehensible than such a practice, which not only involves an injustice to the people, but interferes with the freedom of the Criminal Courts, and Government ought to stop it with a high hand. The best way to remedy the evil would be to require every District Magistrate to make a solemn affirmation on the first day of every month, to the effect that he will not endeavour to prejudice Subordinate Magistrates in any way in favour of or against any accused persons. Moreover, the Subordinate Executive Service should be recruited from candidates who have received high education and are men of principle.

District Magistrates accused of advising Subordinate Magistrates in particular cases.

SITÁR-I-HIND.
February 28th, 1893.

14. The *Sitár-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, complains that the officer in charge of the Dilari police-station has been guilty of an illegal omission which he should be called upon to explain. One Narain, a Brahman of mauza Iller, who owes a grudge to Pujan Rai, patwári of that village, made a false report at the Dilari police-station to the effect that a relative of the patwári had committed suicide by poison. But the man was only insensible owing to excessive drink. The Police Officer went to the village to enquire into the matter, but on arrival there found the man all right. He should have sent Narain to the Magistrate for trial under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, but he did not do so for reasons best known to himself.

The officer in charge of the Dilari police-station in Thákurdwára, Moradabad.

NYÁYA SUDHA.
February 27th, 1893.

15. The *Nyáya Sudha* (Nágpur), of the 27th February, says that there is terrible distress among the people in Madura and Ramnad *(sic)* districts in the Madras Presidency owing to the failure of crops. There is also scarcity of water, as the rivers and wells have dried up. Men part with their cattle for any prices that are offered, and are abandoning their homes and migrating to other places. Prompt relief measures had better be adopted, otherwise the famine may assume large proportions as in 1876. Such is the lamentable condition of the country; but rose-coloured official reports, representing the people to be happy and prosperous, are sure to be submitted to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Distress from scarcity of grain in Madura and Ramnad, Madras Presidency.

HINDUSTÁN.
2nd March 1893.

16. The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 2nd March, publishes a communication, which is in the form of Holi song, and in which the writer states that formerly when the people were happy and prosperous they celebrated the Holi with great *eclát*. But the festival is now attended with small rejoicings owing to the poverty of the country. There is severe distress in Bardwán, Hugli, and Gházipur, and men are obliged to sell their children for small quantities of grain.

Alleged poverty of India.

AKHTAR-I-HIND.
March 5th, 1893.

17. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th March, urges that, as Amroha is a fairly large town having a population of 35,000 men chiefly composed of respectable classes, the English Middle School there should be raised to a High School, where education should be given up to the Entrance standard. The subject appears to have already engaged the attention of the Collector, who, it is believed, has deferred taking any

Need for the establishment of a High School and a Telegraph Office at Amroha, Moradabad district.

action pending the result of the approaching Middle Class examination. The number of boys in the Middle Class might be small at present, but it is sure to increase on the establishment of the Entrance class. Of course the Municipal Board should contribute a portion of the additional cost of the school, raising the municipal taxation, if necessary, for the purpose. Moreover, a Telegraph Office should be established in connection with the Post-office at Amroha, as has already been done at Sambhal. The increase in expenditure, which would be about Rs. 40 a month, would be met from the increase in income.

RAHBAR.
February 28th, 1893.

Issue of an alleged objectionable notice by the Tahsíldár's office to the Managers of Presses, Moradabad.

18. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, says that the notice issued by the Moradabad Tahsíldár's Office to the Managers of Presses was really couched in insulting language, to which the *Colonel* has taken exception. But the Naib Tahsíldár and not the Tahsíldár, who is a perfect gentleman, is responsible for the notice. The Tahsíldár's order was that the Managers of Presses might be required to send in the annual statements as usual; but the Naib Tahsíldár issued a notice requiring them to attend the tahsíl.

III.—RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
February 28th, 1893.

Overcrowding of passengers on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

19. A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th February, who had occasion to travel on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Najíbabad to Aligarh in the beginning of February, complains that carriages were considerably overcrowded, no regard being paid to the rule that the number of passengers in a compartment should not exceed 10. There was a large crowd of new passengers at the Chandausi junction: carriages were forcibly filled with passengers until the inmates had not even sufficient standing room, and then accommodation was provided in two goods wagons for the remaining passengers. There were many spare carriages at Chandausi; and if one or two of them had been added to the train, all overcrowding would have been avoided. The two wagons also got overcrowded on the way, and at Rájghát the inmates quarrelled with each other regarding room, and even came to blows.

RAHBAR.
February 28th, 1893.

Derailment of trains on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line.

20. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), on the 28th February, complains that of late the trains have several times been derailed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line. The latest accident of this kind occurred on the night of 27th idem near the Nagína station, when the female carriage in the down mail train was derailed; but happily no passengers were killed. Manifestly such accidents are due to the circumstance that engine-drivers sometimes unduly increase the speed of trains to recover lost time. The Railway authorities ought to enquire and remedy the evil.

JÁM-I-JAMSHED.
February 26th, 1893.

Need for a separate station at Moradabad in connection with the Rámpur line.

21. A local correspondent of the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 26th February, urges that a separate station should be constructed at Moradabad near the river in connection with the Rámpur-Moradabad line, as the present Moradabad station is rather small and situated at a distance of several miles from some parts of the town.

AGRA PUNCH.
March 1st, 1893.

Delay in the delivery of letters, Agra.

22. The *Agra Punch*, of the 1st March, complains that the postmen do not deliver letters at the proper time at Nuridarwáza, Agra, where the *Agra Punch* office is situated, the letters of the first and second deliveries being delivered with those of the third. Moreover, postmen are rather too frequently transferred from one circle to another, which is obviously objectionable. The Editor has more than once drawn the attention of the Postmaster to the delay in the delivery of letters in vain. The Postmaster-General will kindly enquire into the matter and make satisfactory arrangements.

IV.—Local and Miscellaneous.

23. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th March, complains that a large gang of dakáits has lately been committing robbery and plunder on the roads between Sambhal and Amroha and between Sambhal and Moradabad. A marriage procession was plundered. Some men at Amroha who have to go to Sambhal have deferred their journey through fear of the robbers.

A gang of dakáits in the Moradabad district.

Akhtar-i-Hind. March 5th, 1893.

24. The *Árya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for February, is glad to learn that the Mahárája of Mysore has strictly forbidden old men to marry young girls. If other Indian Princes followed the Mahárája's example, early marriages would cease, and the increase in the number of child-widows would be checked.

Mahárája of Mysore and social reform.

Árya Darpan. February 1893.

25. The *Árya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for February, expresses deep regret that Mr. Justice Tilang, who was a strong advocate for social reform, has lately given his two daughters in marriage who are respectively only 8 and 10 years of age, and observes that there is little hope for the regeneration of India when such men of light and leading set such bad examples.

Mr. Justice Tilang and social reform.

Árya Darpan. February 1893.

26. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, thinks that according to municipal rule no man can take an elephant into the principal street of the Moradabad city without the permission of the Magistrate. Applications for permission to take elephants into the city with marriage processions are generally rejected; but elephants belonging to the Rámpur darbár and those on which Europeans are seated freely pass through the city, and no policeman ventures to interfere with them. The Magistrate should strictly enforce the municipal rule.

Entrance of elephants into the Moradabad city.

Rahbar. February 28th, 1893.

27. The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for December, received on 4th March, expresses regret at the death of Lála Manohar Das, Allahabad, and observes that he was a self-made man and a very successful trader and banker. He has contributed Rs. 30,000 for the erection of an eye hospital and one lakh for the construction of a *ghát* on the bank of the Jamna. (The *Rámpatáka*, Allahabad, for March, also expresses regret at the Lála's death, praising him for his generosity and other good qualities.)

Death of Lála Manohar Das, Allahabad.

Hindi Pradíp. December 1892.

Allahabad: } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
The 13th March 1893. } *Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D. 61—16-3-93.